MANY YEARS AT THE CASE. IN OLD PRINTER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF

OLD. HME JOURNALS.

Incidents of the War of 1=12, Parly Days in New York, the Fire of 3.5, and the Pante of 317 as Narested by The Sun's Octoge-garian Compositor-Yet in Good Health, Another of the seventy-ninth birthday of Lemand Field, one of the oldest printers in New York sits, was lately published in Time sex. Mr. Field has set type in the office of Time sex for the past thirty-five years, and before that was a compositor on other city journals, the thirty-five years of his service on THE ses he was absent from his case on but one ocession—the burist of his only daughter. His bealth has always been good. His memory is penarkably clear, and he talks pleasantly about the old days when New York journalism was in

Mr. Fold was born in Southold, Long Island. en March 22, 1802. His father was a tailor who diel from an diness brought on by exposure in the war of the Bevolution, Mr. Field recalls a charperistic incident of the war of 1812. The British gest under Admiral Cockburn were patrolling the Sound and making descents on the adjacent gliages. Southold was unprotected except by a small antiformed company of militia. All the other troops were at Sag Harbor. If the Brittab could have known of the defenceless con gition of Southold they would have burned it has they were deceived by a stratagem. The forest extended along the banks of the Sound for a great distance. The uniformed company basened from point to point and the men showed themselves to the English, thus creating an imression that the woods were full of troops.

The English judged it wise not to land. One Sunday young Field was in church with his family, when a messenger rushed in with great haste and called Deacon Mumford. The English had landed on Horton's Point, and were sacking the deacon's house, which was pearest the Sound. Parson Huntting at once gosed the services and told the men to go home. and get their guns. The Americans burried sown to the beach, and found several English vessels anchored off Horton's Point. The vessels fired solid shot at them, but they crouched beats I a sand bank, and the only living thing beated a sand bank, and the only living thing inpured was a call, which was in a neighboring field. During this time Leonard Freid was in me steeple of the church, from whence he dearly saw the flashes of the English guns. The next day the townspeople dug the solid should be the sand banks. Denoon Mumford's house was fiddled with builets, and a colored shaw carried off, but was returned.

When Mr. Field's father died, in 1814, Leonards and colored shaw carried off, but was returned.

When Mr. Field's father died, in 1814. Leonardwas deaged to support himself. His mother apprentied him, until he should be of full age, to Samuel A. Sentury, the celter, publisher, and promister of the American Fagle, a weekly paper published at Sag Horber, Mr. Sea ury was a consumptive, and imable to do manual labor. Field and another apprenties composed and made up the paper, which was supported made up the paper, which was supported made to the county advertising. The publication offler was subsequently removed to Pridechas then, and from there to Huntington. The circulation of the unper was about 400. week. He remained about a year in this new situation, and then went on the Commercial Advertiser, an evening newspaper, it is shary of 15 a week. The offices were at Pine and William Streets, opposite to Nike's Hotel. The chief editor was William L. Stone, and his assistant Robert Sands. The publisher was Francis Hait, Mr. Stone trequented Niblo's Botel, and had a near friend named Graham who lived there. This Graham had been a protect of an English nobleman who had died and bequeathed nim a large fortune. He was a man of very pleasant manners, and oten viete the office of the newspaper. One day, about 1828, there was a disjuite 6 ver a game of earts between Graham and a Dr. Barton. Barton challenged Graham, who was loth to fight, but he accepted. They fought with pistols, in Hoboken, on the same spot where Asaron Burr fought with Alexander Hamilton, twenty-lour years before. Graham

a obstuary, but broke nawa are 4 the duty over to Mr. Sands. This Sands are 4 the duty over to Mr. Sands. This Sands are 5 man of consideratic ability. He had sriten a "Conquest of Mexico by Cortes," and sas writing another history when his earthly actrs ended. While writing, one day, he leaned to his feet, staggered to the door, and fell dead of apoplexy. The last word he had writen on his manuscript was "death."

Mr. Fied remained on the footners of Advertiser for eleven years. Eight doilars was the inchest salary paid on the paper. Job work was done, but the plant of type was remarkably poor compared with present fourlist. It we like was done, but the plant of type was remarkably poor compared with present outlits. Twilling the was the largest they had for display advertisements. One of the compositors, whom Mr. Field says worked beside him, and who was equally noor, was one A. S. Abell. Mr. Abell subsequently removed to Parladelphia, founded the Paladelphia, founded the Paladelphia, and then founded the Ballinger San, which he now owns.

The greater number of printers were above.

The greater number of printers were slow workers in those days. Six hundred ems an hour was considered fair work, while Luce ems is now an ordinary average for a compositor. There was, however, one man, James Anderson, who was a wonder, as he could set 2000 ems an hour. He only worked half time, as he was of a lazy diposition, and carned enough in that time to support himself. Anderson subsequently started a newspaper in New Orleans.

Field was a young man of steady habits. His i was a young man of steady habits. His

No Orleans. Fleid was a young man of steady habits. His the a pleasant-faced sid lady, now 71 years of Ser, remembers that her father, who was a rinter, brought Leonard to his house, and incolured him as a respectable and worthy oung man. Her name was Margaret Crooker, as she was seven years Mr. Field's junior. An ittachment sprang up between them, and they give married in 1827 by the Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Vermilye, now tho sentor passor of the Dutch Edormed Church at Fifth avenue and Twenty-suth street. Mr. Vermilye's father was the oreman of the Connervial Addertiser. The oung couple lived with the bride's family at beekings and Gold streets.

Mr. Field has a vivid resollection of the great onlianration of bec. 16, 1835. He was weaking its hands in the evening, preparing to go home roun work, when he heard the cry of fire, and at flames sweeping across Exchange place. Its direction of the coupling the continued for three days, and burned vive the district comprised between Broad firet, Wall street, and South street. It came within a block of the office of the Councervial Addertiser, and the hands remained up all night weat to move out at a mounter of a passon. ther, and the hands remained up all highs to move out at a moment's notice. The freze in the engines and it was feared to whole city would be destroyed. The that the whole city would be destroyed. The fire thit had assume arreat preparations intil late in the evening. The Sur of Faursday, Dec. 17, 1855, published the following: 1855, published the following: Possecuet—Half past I o'close. A fremendams con-scration is now reging in the lower partie the fits. To week many Exercises. 18 of thems. Nextly all the

Mr. Field, in 1817, took a situation on the terror due Poyance, a morning newspaper, anies Watson Webb was the editor and sines Gordon Bennett was a reporter not occasional contributor. Bennett was favorite with Mrs. Field's fatter, who cought lim a brief, analysis, and webb.

state in spirit. Word was sent on to Mrs. Field that he would probably die, and she never expected a room through a window, and after gather than would probably die, and she never expected a room through a window, and after gather than one of the word probably die, and she never expected a room through a window, and after gather than one of the word of the western grantly, had returned the way be came. When the family were accused they had no clothing to put on. They appeared in the Jetterson Market Poince Court wearing the stolen clothing. He was committed.

Carvair a A25c. package removes the werstcore. All grantly to the probability. He remained there until

the money gave out, and then worked for Winchester's publishing house in Ann street. After that he was on the New Lork Herald for two or three years. Among the compositors working with him was Mr. Joseph Elliott, now the veteran sporting editor of that paper. The highest sainry of compositors then was about \$14 at week, but prices varied greatly, as there was no union to fix the rates.

In 1845 Mr. Field was employed on The Sun, and has remained there ever since. He now sets agricultural copy for The Weighty Sun, and works only in the day time. Mr. Fieldsays the first paper to introduce display type in its advertisements was the Economy Rust. The tomorroad Advertiser was obliged to follow suit, as it found its advertisers slipping away.

Mr. Field has had six children, three of whom diet soon after birth, and one, a daughter, twenty years ago, at the age of 22 years. She was highly educated and accomplished, and dearly beloved by her parents. Even now they cannot speak of her loss with composure, but growe for her as if she had died only lately. Two sans are living, the oldest being 52 years of age. The old cauple live with the youngest son in pleasant rooms on Fourth avenue. the money gave out, and then worked for Win-

WHERE THE GOSPEL WILL BE FREE The Rev Mr. Audann's Proposed Church of

The Rev. Edward Judson, paster of the prosperous Baptist church in North Orange, N. J., has resigned his charge, and proposes to establish a Baptist church in this city, on the west side, below Fourteenth street. He is a son of the missionary, Dr. Adoniram Judson, whose forty years' work in India has made his name a household word among Baptists. Because of his father's missionary work, Mr. Judson has been credited with looking upon New York city as heathen territory, but he earnestly discisims such view of the field. He believes, he says, that the people of this city have the keenest appreciation of whatever efforts are made in their behalf. He says that the place for the foundation of a vigorous church is not in the slums, but among the middle class-the thousands who occupy the boarding houses, dwelling houses. and tenements of the better class below Four teenth street. The people have too much independence, he says, to be patronized by mis ions. They want a church of their own, Ir

stors. They want a church of their own. In conversation with a Sun reporter the other day Mr. Judson said:

"My purpose in coming to New York is to try to build up a church of the common people. I propose to found it somewhere below Fourteenth street, on the west side. There has been a teadency on the part of Christians churches to move up town and build splendid places of worship. The consequence is that large numbers of people have been left in the lower part of the city inadequately provided with places of worship. Many of them are worthy Christian people, who desire, no doubt, not to attend a mission or Sunday school, but to go to a church where they may have a sense of ownership and responsibility. It is too far for them to go up town, and if they went, they might not feel altogether at home. They should have large churches of their own in which they can hear the Gospel. Besides these there are, in the lower part of New York, large, unassimilated masses of foreign population who are not under the dominion of American and evangelical ideas. When these people have come around our churches we have been toodnuch inclined to retire before them instead of attempting to win them to evangelical churches. The Roman Catholies and Episcopialms have done and are doing a grand work in this matter; but the other churches, I am convinced, could do more to an they are doing. It is not my purpose to found a charitable institution, or to be a missionary or colporteur. All charitable and industrial constants in the Gospel and to the Church.

toan they are doing. It is not my purpose to found a charitable institution, or to be a missionary or colporteur. All charitable and industrial operations shust be subservient to the Gespel and to the Cnurch.

It costs me a great struggle to part with my people in Oringe. I have been there six years, and the relations which I have severed have been very tender. My church has done everything in its power to second my efforts. It has given me three associate pasters and built three mission chapels. It has grown during the six years from 240 to 750 members. I have baptized 400. I have here all the tools to work with and I am well awars that in New York I shall have not only to build the house, but to make my tools. It is my purpose either to accept the pastorate of some downtown church, if there should be an opening, and so try to kindle up some old sanouldering camp fire, or, if no such coening shall occur, to purchase eligible lots, and build to meet the wants of the people. It is proposed to have free seais, the church being dependent upon voluntary contributions of the worshippers. At the outset, however, I have the financial backing of wealthy New York men, whose places of business are down town, but who live up town or in the suburbs. It is my desire that whatever is so contributed shall be used for the general expenses of such a work. Only enough will be reserved for a bare living and my salary will be about one-half what it is here.

Mr. Judson was born in India while his father was a missionary there. He came to this country when 6 years cid, was graduated at Brown University in 1803, was for six years Frolessor of Latinana the Modern Languages in Madisson University in 1803, was for six years frolessor of the Oranne church, when he as no une-signed. He is a fluent, earnest specker, and is said to greatly resemble his lather. At a recent meeting of his church, when he shounced that his pastorate would end in June next, he said:

They been led by a sense of duty to contempiate the idea of preaching the Gos

"I have been led by a sense of duty to contemplate the idea of preaching the Gospei in the lower part of New York city. In a single ward are living there, story above story, one hundred thousand people, and in that field there is one single Baptist mission. There is a great work to be done for those people. Somebody must make the move—why not I? In the Eighth Ward alone, I learn, there are about seventeen thousand Protestants, and only about three thousand attent the Protestant churches there. I have carefully studied this thing, and I am willing to make the move myself. I know that I am giving up much that is desirable and delightful.

delightful."

Mr. Judson will occupy the summer months in preparing a new edition of the life of his father. He will begin his work in this city in October.

A CAT THAT BATCHES CHICKENS Driving a Hen from Her Nest, and Ralsing

A cat owned by Thomas Leonard, a South Brooklyn mason, and which is now sitting upon a nest of eggs, on Thursday afternoon hatched out two chickens, making the twenty-first broad that she has hatched. The cat is a brindie, and is about three years old. She had one litter of kittens before she began to haten chickons, but since she has usurped the place of a hen she has refused the company of all other cats. About two years ago the cat, which is christened Tibby, found a warm resting place in the nest of a setting hen, when the hen

christened Tibby, found a warm resting place in the nest of a setting hen, when the hen had gone to hunt food, and became so fond of it that it refuse-ito surrender it. There was a fight when the hen returned, and the cat was the victor, the hen returned, and the cat was the victor, the hen returned, and the cat was the victor, the hen returned, and the cat was the victor, the hen returned and the cat was the victor, the hen returned and the cat was the victor, the hen returned and the cat was the victor, the hen returned and the cat was the victor, the cat he returned the chickens.

From all of the twenty broads, numbering about fifty chickens, the cat has raised about twenty-one. The maternal care the animal exhibited for the chickens was a constant surprise. She followed with her eyes the movements of every chick, and when it strayed too far she stepped softly after it, picked it up by the back of the neck, and returned it to the company of the others. In her froice she turned upon her back, took a chicken between her paws, and played with it. As soon as one broad of chickens was born, she seemed restless until a new nest of eggs was provided for her. At the same time she kept an eyo upon her last broad, which she warmed beneath her fur at night in the same nest with the eggs.

The chickens recognized the cat as their mother, and when she left the case in which she was kept, they ran chirring after her. The cat defended them against an ther cat, and especially against a hear her provided not seem to describ they an chirring after her. The cat defended them against an ther cat, and the memory of their feline mother did not seem to describ the puliets. She played with one of her chickens until it was three or four when it came where she was kept.

In the fatching process she scome morose until she hears the lirst pose or feels the first broad of lies in the she had not seem to the puliets. She played with one of her chickens until it was three or four when it came where she was kept.

In the fatching process s

one day with a coset and stop at a house young in the Basher. From there they nothe Basher's and were married, but the Basher's and were married, but the Basher's and were married, but the Basher's and the stop at the stop

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS TALKING OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

out of Patterson's Tallor Shop-Steps to Renew the Farly-Clusing Movement. Section No. 1 of the Browers' Union held a mass meeting at Third avenue and Fifty-fifth street yesterday, and enrolled a number of members. It was reported that no brewers now task of interfering with the union, except an unnamed Williamsburgh brewer, who promised to give one of his men \$25 next Christmas if he would leave the union. The man refused. The speakers at the meeting Chairman Louis Gunkel, George G. Block. Max Daubler of the Turners' Society, B. Kauffman of the Cabinetmakers' Union, and Charles

Pommer, a journeyman brewer, The Williamsburgh brewery hands who formed Union No. 3 in Williamsburgh a week ago met yesterday at 146 Meserole street and enrolled eighteen new members, making 100 in all.

Many employees from the breweries of Mesars, George Bechtel, Rubsam & Hormann Charles Bischoff, and Mayer & Bachmann, at a meeting in Hammen's Park, Stapleton, yester-day, organized Section No. 4 of the new Brew-

day, organized Section No. 4 of the new Brewers' Union. Nearly 100 workmen were enrolled as members.

The Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent and Projective Union met yesterday at 291 Bowery to consider the lockout last Monday of the seventy-two men employed by Andrew Patterson in Sixth avenue, for demanding an advance of from seven to ten per cent, upon their wages. It was resolved to support the strikers until they are taken back or get work elsewhere. It was also resolved to notify several shops which are lending men to complete work for Mr. Patterson that their men will be ordered by the Union to quit work unless this is stopped. Chairman Frederic Jansen, Frederic Morstailt, Joseph Wikinson, and Robert Blissert spoke upon the growth of the union, which now numbers 1,500 out of the 2,200 custom tailors in the city.

In the evening West Side Branch No. 2 of the In the evening West Side Branch No. 2 of the Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union met at 563 Ninth avenue, and was addressed by Chairman H. W. Siebert and Messrs, Cashman, Chase, and Block. In alluding to the look out at Patterson's Mr. Cashman said that Patterson had advertised for hands, and requested them to address him by mail. This was to prevent the watch committees around his door from discanding applicants for work from entering his shop. Several new members joined the union, and eight shops were reported as added to the list of Union shops.

A number of blacksmiths and wheelwrights discussed at 332 West Thirtieth street, resterday afternoon, the advisability of demanding increased wages and a cessation of work at 4 P. M. Saturday. They seatched no definite condusions.

lusions.
The Executive Committee of the Journeymer

Increased wages and a cessation of work at a P. M. Saturday. They seached no definite conclusions.

The Executive Committee of the Journeymen Bakers Union held a secret meeting yesterday to discuss the advisability of a general strike. The union was organized nearly a year ago. A Bakers Exchange has been established at 123 East Fourth sireet. Employing bakers pay 25 cents for each hand furnished by the exchange, and each man engaged pays 10 cents. The union proposes publishing a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled, "Slavery in the Baker's Shop," for distribution among employers and journeymen. The pamphlet sets forth that the men are sometimes compelled to work seventeen hours in the twenty-four for meagre wages, to work on Sunday, and to board and lodge with their employers. In the five sections of the union about 2,500 members working in New York and Brooviva are enrolled, and the union has nearly \$5,000 in the treasury. There are also independent organizations in Newark and Philaderbia. The union feels strong enough to demand that their work be limited to twelve hours daily.

The Tea and Grocery Clerks' Association is renowing its efforts to induce employers to close their shops at 8 P. M. except on Saturdays. Most of the grocers and tea merchants in the city have been approached, and more than half have signified their approval of the project. Mr. Patrick Farrell, the Vice-Fresident of the association, said to a Sux reporter yesterday that the real obstacle was the lack of earnest cooperation among the clerks. They haven't the spunk to seak up. 'he said. 'We intend now to send circulars to all the trade unions and similar organizations in the city, asking that the real obstacle was the lack of earnest cooperation among the clerks. They haven't the spunk to seak up. 'he said. 'We intend now to send circulars to all the trade unions and similar organizations in the city asking that the members request their wives and mothers not to buy any groceries alter 8 P. M. The Central Committee of the Laborers' Union met at

only. There are about 2,000 of them, but they are employed by twos or threes in small shops. There is a branch (No. 87) of the Cigarmakers' Union, but it has only ninety members. The meeting yeaterday was called to devise plans for strengthening the union.

TENEMENT CIGARMAKING

teemblyman Louis Cohen's Views in Oppos tion to that Work.

Accompanied by Assemblyman Louis Coher of the Twelith District of this city, Assemblymen Joseph Congdon of Cattaraugus County and Harvey J. Hurd of Erie County visited several tenement house cicar factories in the city on Saturday last. A bill prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in such establishments was introduced in the Assembly in February last by Mr. Cohn. A reporter found Mr. Cohen at his residence, 734 Fifth street, last evening.

"Messre, Congdon and Hurd are visiting this city," said Mr. Cohen, " and desired, out of pure curiosity, to inspect some of the tenement louse factories, about which they have heard a great deal. There was nothing of an official nature about the visit. My bill prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses will undoubtedly go through the lower House, and I think it will

in tenement houses will undoubtedly go through the lower House, and I think it will also pass the Senate; but it will certainly be opposed by Mr. Alvord of Onondaga. He was instrumental in killings similar bill introduced about a year ago by Mr. Grosse of the Tenth Assembly District of this city. The wealthy manufacturers, with all the influence they can command, are of course doing all in their power to oppose such measures. Yesterday a large manufacturer told me, in so many words, that he had contributed money to defeat my bill, which will very likely come up for action during this week. One of the tenement house factories we visited yesterday contained twenty families, four families being on each floor. Each family consisting on an average of two adults and three children, occupied three rooms ten feet by tweive feet, ten feet square, and six feet by sight feet respectively. So many people occupying such a small space in a poisonous atmosphere must suffer greatly in health. The wife is generally the one who rolls the wrappers around the cigars, the misband doing the bunchmaking, and the children the stripping.

Gounting the children, there are between 2,000 and 3,000 persons employed in such houses in my district sione. It is estimated that there are 22,000 cigarinakers employed in this city, five-cigalities of whom are employed in such houses in my district sione. It is estimated that there are 22,000 cigarinakers employed in such houses in my district sione. It is estimated that there are 22,000 cigarinakers employed in this city, five-cigalities wile was putting the wrappers on the cigary, the inshand making the bunchus, and a sickiy-tooking little girl of about eight years stripping tobace. Beside the wire stood a cratic holding a not very healthy-looking baby a few months old. It is only one of the bad leatures of this method of manufacture that childre

are, by ignorance, dirt, and disease, Where Churches are Few.

An interesting mooting was held instevening at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in the in-terest of the extension of the Presbyterian Church in the opper part of the city. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent said that the Fresbytery had recently resolved to commence at once the organizing of churches north of Eighty sixth street. He said that on the west side there was no street. He said that on the west side there was no church between Fighty-fourth and lifth streets and on the east side none merh of Bighty-said street. By means of a large map he drew the attention of those present in the sites considered most appropriate, and showed the thicking and thinty settled heightperiodes, and showed the thicking and thinty settled heightperiodes much of Eighty-said street. One of the sites on the west side which will probably in affected will be in 124th or 145th street, because between 125th street and 127th street buildings are going up in all directions. On the east suite from 102t street to 116th street a populous neighborhood is growing up, and sites will be closed near 115th street and Madison's venue, and 116th street, between become and Third avenues. The Rev. Dr. John Isal and other clergy men spoke in favor of the proposed church extension.

EXCITING JERSEY POLITICS, A Sharp Personal Contest by Candidates for

Commissioners to Jersey City. The people of Jersey City are exercised over the election to-morrow for Commissioners of the various departments of the municipal Government. The candidates are making an Intensely personal canvass, and can be seen every afternoon buttonholing their constituents on the street corners. Much bitter feeling exlats in some districts, and this has lately been increased by rumors of treachery on the parof some of the candidates to their associates on the ticket. Corrupt deals and bargains have been freely charged against some of the aspirants to office. The situation is so confused that even the best informed politicians do not attempt to foretell the result. Probably the most significant feature of the struggle is the aggressive action of the Anti-Monopoly League. In al most every district the Democrats have prepared a ticket containing the names of some of the best men of both parties, but who are in sympathy with the anti-monopoly movement, and piedged to serve it. The League has also controlled, in a great measure, the nominations of the Democrats by holding out the hope that if a satisfactory man is named they will support him. As in some districts the League possesses no small influence, a coalition between it and the Democrats it is thought would be likely to prove successful, even in sections that have given a Republican majority.

The fight for the management of the Police Decartment is the hottest. At present the Board stands four to two in favor of the Republicans. Commissioners are to be chosen this year in the First is Democratic, and is represented by John S. Smith, a Democrat. The Third is a Republican district, and is represented by John S. Smith, a Democrat. The Fourth is a Democratic district, but was carried at the last election by Otto Meyer, a Republican, who took advantage of a temporary disagreement among the Democratic Commissioner Smith has been renominated, and is making a vigorous canvass. James F. Gannon, the Democratic candidate for Alderman in this district, is accused of having made a bargain with the Republicans to help elect their candidate for Police Commissioner in consideration of their assistance in his own canvass.

"The object of the arrangement," said a prominent Democrat to Tak Sun reporter. "Is to continue in public life Martin M. Drohan, the present Finance Commissioner, and Michael Klicauley, the present Assessor from the First District, The Finance Commissioners are elected by the Aldermen and the Assessors are elected by the Aldermen and the Assessors are elected by the Aldermen and the Assessor are elected by the Ommissioners of Finance, Drohan's term expires next fall and Klicauley's next spring. The understanding between these two men and Gannon is that, in the event of Gannon's election to the Board of Aldermen, which cannot be accomplished unless he trades Smith off for votes for himself, he will vote for Martin M. Drohan for Finance Commissioner, and are in sympathy with the anti-monopoly movement, and piedged to serve it. The League has

In the Third District the Democrats have nominated James N. Davis, an anti-monopoly Democrat, and the Republicans have nominated Abram Van Reiper, an employee of the Eric Ratiroad Company.

SMALL-POX IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

The Disease Brought by Two Tramps-Thirty

READING, Pa., April 10. - Small-pox is raging in the Berks County Almshouse and Insane Hospital, about three miles from this city, in which about 500 men, women, and children are confined. About six weeks ago two men, while tramping over the county, were taken sick in the village of Birdsbro, and being without money or friends they were taken to the almshouse, where it was discovered that they were suffering from small-pox. They were removed to a small frame building which had been used some years ago for small-pox patients. This building was in an isolated part of the grounds and communication therewith was forbidden to all. Notwithstanding all precautions, the disease began to spread, and in
a short time the hospital had several patients.
Before they had recovered from the disease the two men escaped from their nurses
and wandered around among the farmers. A
party started in pursuit, but failed to capture
them. After their escape the grounds were
quarantised, and measures were taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Orders were
tesued that all inmates should be vaccinated,
and the almshouse physician began this work
at once. It was attended with some difficulty,
many of the insane persons resisting. When
it was finished, and the grounds and
building had been fumigated, it was thought
that the disease had been stamped out,
but on Friday night and vesterday twenty
new cases were reported, and to-night ten
more. A large number of these are children ranging in age from 5 to 13 years. So farfour tersons have died. The Board of Poor
Directors have ordered the crection of an additional frame hospital to accommodate the increased number of patients. Lumber for this
purpose was hauled on the grounds yesterday,
and to-day egitated as the part has purities in this purpose was hauled on the grounds yesterday, was forbidden to all. Notwithstanding all prebers of the Board of Health metathe residence of Poor Director Francis Roland of this city to-day. It was resolved to effectually quarantine the buildings and appoint watchmen to keep the paupers from leaving the grounds, and to stop all communication between the hospital and the other buildings. None of the farmers living in the neighborhood of the almshouse has yet shown any symptoms of the disease.

SHALL-POX AND TYPHUS FEVER.

everal Burtals in Potter's Field, and an Undiscovered Case in Oak Street. Five new cases of small-pox and one of you slover were discovered yesterday by the health flicers, and the six patients were removed to Blacksell's Island. An Italian died vesterday from small-nex to 14 Oak street, and this was the first intelligence the Health Department received of the existence of the disase in that locality. Two deaths from typhus fever in the tents on Blackwell's Island were reported yesterday. Although the disease is of a mild type, its mortality is necessarily large, and a number of the numerous offer patients are reported near death's door.

The booles of severas patients of the Buyeraide if separational typins lever tents were baried yesterday in the Potter's Fish at the exacess of the city. Six were victims to small pox and the remainder to typins lever tents used to the city. Six were victims to small pox and the remainder to typins sever. There had dest during the last lifee days of last week. Among these who died of small-pox and whose remains were it some cases buried by relatives and friends, were Potterian W. J. Spanner the Prince street squad. G. W. Leslie, a printer, Widson tharen, a watter, Robert Plum, a child of 5 years, Antonio Castelli, and J. Solan, John Elekhing, S. vears of age. The victims to typins fever beliefing, S. vears of age. The victims to typins fever printers, William S. a martian, Michael Sheriah, Johores, Patrick Carrein, & Land, and Melling Sandan, doorers, Patrick Carrein, & Landan, a watter, Demis F. Sellivan, a clerk, and Sandel Lusher, a raggicker. he tents on Black well's Island were reported vesterday

About ten cases of small-pox have been reported by the police in Jersey City during the past month, but it is believed that the number of cases is consucrably licexcess of that Two cases were reported yesterias, including one in a Delaware and Lackawania canal load at pier 5. The other is at less Mintgomers to be severe case. A case, when discovered the country lackation of the country lackation of the country lackation of the hospital at Sinke Hill. It is reported that there is a case on Morrer street, near Grove street, in which the only measures taken to prevent the spread of intection was to remove the patient, a woman, to the top-floor of the linus. iderably in excess of that. Two cases were reported

Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of Capt. Daniel Strain, a veteran of the Sixty minth Regiment N. G. S. N., and formerly he Captain of Company A, took place yesterday afterion from the Sixty-math Regiment Armory, Tompkin, Market, and was largely attended by his relatives, friends, and former comrades. Capt, Strain died in St Vincent's Hospital on the 6th inst, and on Saturday a requirem bith mass was said over his remains in the Church of the Holy Inhocents. Thence the holy, in the church of the Holy Inhocents. Thence the holy is characteristic than the room of the Board of Officers until vesterday afternoon. Over the foot of the casket was great the regimental colors, and during yesled day many friends went to look at the inee of their oid courade. The remains were taken to talvary Cemetery for intermedial, Company A. under the control of the casket the command of Cattle Breman, acting as general. The veteral torts of the Sixty until, under command of the John forman, followed the heave, and the following excited them J. Kelly, Brum Najor Patrick Cayangh and Staff of the Sixty namb were to the Sixty namb staff of the Sixty namb were in the processor. incent's Hospital on the 6th inst, and on Saturday :

Destroying Her Bridat Bress and Herself.

From the Burn Herald Mary Lizzie Bridges went to Marblehead from

A Premium for the First Sing Sing Shad. From the Sing Sing Republican. First shad in the Hudson reported to be aught at frobuken, Tuesday, Copy of the Republican for one year will be given for news of the first shad caughterer, news given so that we can have exclusive use direct, it possible.

From the New Haren Palarkian.

Asher P. Smith of Lebanon Conn., has made many enemies among his neighbors by panting his house red with green trainings and maryon-colored billing.

COWARDLY AND FATAL KICK.

A TRAGEDY IN A ONCE FAMOUS HOS-TELRY IN LANCASTER, PA.

The Landlord Ordering from the House a Guest

who had Paid in Advance-Then Kicking him after he had Knocked him Down. LANCASTER, Pa., April 16.-The Grape Hotel is one of the oldest hostelries in this city and is widely known throughout the country, having for many years enjoyed the patronage of James Buchanan, and the reputation of being the leading hotel in Lancaster. Its present proprictor, William B. Finney, has just been one of the actors in a tragic affair, which has caused much local excitement. On Tuesday evening March 29, P. Moran, who registered from Pailadelphia, and Luther F. Hurd from Boston, ar rived at the Grape, and were assigned to room No. 24. They were canvassing for an illustrated Bible, published and sold in numbers, the headquarters of the publication being at 224 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Some days afterward Moran went away without paying his bill, but leaving behind him a number of books and other baggage, and expecting to return. On Thursday forenoon last Finney and Hurd had some words about Moran's failure to pay for his board. Hurd said that he might not be back for some weeks, but that the bijl would be all right, and if not paid Moran had left ample property to satisfy it. Hurd's own board was paid in advance. On Thursday evening at about 5% o'clock the

all right, and if not paid Moran had left ample property to satisfy it. Hurd's own board was paid in advance.

On Thursday evening at about 516 o'clock the subject was resumed between them in the office of the hotel. Finney is a powerfully built man, about six feet high, and weighing 250 pounds. He is troubled with a complaint that makes him irritable and passionate. Hurd was asmall man, in delicate health, not weighing 100 pounds, and about 35 years of age. Finney denounced both him and Moran as plous frauds, and when flurd expostulated it angered Finney, and he reached over the office desk and struck him, at the same time ordering him to leave the house. He came from behind the desk and struck Hurd again, moving him toward the door. Hurd feel at the door, and as he was on his hands and feet Finney kicked him, the blow, as has since been ascertained, rupturing the urethra. Hurd was attended by one of the boarders, a physician, who advised him to lie down. He said he could not stay in the house with any self-respect, but was persuaded to go to his room, where ne was afterward attended by Drs. Alice and Roland. His condition became worse, but no serious results were feared even so late as 10 o'clock last night, when he was left alone for the night. At about midnight, it seems, he discovered that he was suffering irom a hemorrhage, and rang his bell, but got no answer. At 7 o'clock this morning the girls, on visiting his room, found him much weakened by the hemorrhage, Medical aid was summoned, but he died in an hour. He was only able to say that his parents were dead; that he was never married; that he had four brothers and two sisters, of whom, Mrs. Lizzie McCann lived at 7 Marbie street, Boston; E. P. Hurd, in Great Falis, N. H.; and Frank Hurd's body, which lies in the hotel, has been prepared by the undertaker, awaiting the arrival of his Boston friends, who have been telegraphed to. Finney is greatly distracted over the tragic results of the afternation, and has retained Leaman, Swift, and Brown as his soun

OLD BILL GRIDLEY.

His Wonderful Self-Control when his New From the San Francisco Post.

"You may say what you please about old "You may say what you please about old full tridiey," said a gentleman just down from Bodie to the crowd who were spinning for hot Scotches in Phil McGovern's back room the other night. "I know there's lots er fellers talking against him—specially now that he's dead—but I allers speak of a man as I find him, and old Bill was as fair and square a one as I wish tersee, spite of his crankiness."

"Putty bad tempered, wasn't he?" said Phil, who was sprinkling red pepper on the sait herring to encourage trade. who was sprinkling red pepper on the sait herring to encourage trade.

Well, he was—and he wasn't. I've seen that
man keep his grip on himself and go along
cool and easy like when any other man in the
camp would have stood on his hind legs and
rared. I call to mind suthin' that happened
once away back in the flush days that showed
what a hig heart old Gridley had in his shirt.
You see, we were at a mining camp called Lone
Skuil, up on the Feather River, and Bill's claim
had panned so rich that he began to put on a
good deal of style. He had the largest shanly
in the place—four rooms—and what must Gridley do but send clear round the Horn for a carpet for the parior. It took him nearly a year to pet for the parior. It took him nearly a ye get it out, and then it was the only carpet in part of the State. White ground, with ye and red flowers. Folks used to come for a to see it.

part of the State. White ground, with yellow and red flowers. Folks used to come for miles to see it."

"Is this yarn in one set?" growled a friend of the miner, who was wistfully watching the barkeeper take the lid off some hot chowder in the other room.

It's in one scene," continued the party from Bodie. "Lemme see: where was I? Well, to make a long story short, I was playing Pedro in Bill's best room one night, with some prespectors just up from Frisco, and was losing considerable dust, when I dropped on one of 'em taking a' jack' out of his sleeve. As luck would have it, I wasn't heeled that night, so I just ploked up a tobacco knife that lay on the table and cut the fellow's throat clean across."

"Good scheme, too," krunted a fare steerer, in approval.

"Well, as I was saying, old Gridley, who was in the next from, heard the scouffe and came in. There was that cut chap lying on the floor, with his blood all over the carpet—the whole thing just rained. Everybody was scared to see Bill's face; he looked just awful. I expected to get a onliet through my heard quicker'n a wink.

"This is protty touch on me,' says Gridley, looking at the carpet.

"I know, Bill, says I, 'and I axes yer parding, old man. I never once thought of the carpet. I wouldn't er done it if I had.

"No, I don't believe you would. Tom,' says he, kinder sorrowful like, 'I don't believe you would.' And he actually helped me heave the corpse outer the winder, and kinder wips up the muss a little. I tell you, gentlemen, old Bill Gridley was a white man, he was; and if I ever go tack on him, after that, I'm a coyote!"

And they all agreed that a man must have a preity by heart to act like that, after all.

A Progressive Chiefinin. From the Carson City Appeal.

Capt. Joe, chief of the Washoe tribe in this relative, is a very sensible limitan, who through some means lies awakened to the realization of the advantage that are to be derived from an education, however him loss. He informed an Aprend reporter y esterday that he armenty advantage has people to send their taxa to the pritie wheels, provided like ve an be admitted. For public scheois, provided they can be admitted. Potential has persistently tried to impress his tribe we the importance of the matter, without much since curitivery recently. But he has won a number of lead backs over to his theory, and now be believes that believes to be theory, and now be the leves that believe to his theory, and now be the leves that believe to his theory, and now be the leves that believe to his theory, and now be the leves that believe to his theory, and now be the dozen their begins to the small be made to introduce a that dozen their begins to the the experiment proves satisfactory to the Indians, it there no proves to induce all their boys to avail the inserved to be presented of a public whood system. This is the final nature of the history of the Pacific Coast fundamental to the chief of a tribe has manifessed the least interest the intellectual progress of his people.

COURT CAICAGARS THIS Day,

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, Nos. 10, 13, 14
15, 16, 25, 45, 60, 67, 90, 102, 103, 168, 110, 122, 123
135, 136, 136, 136, 137, 137, 103, 168, 110, 122, 123
135, 136, 136, 142, 144, 145, 151, 156, 157, 171, 177, 171
181, 188, 286, 292, 297, 212, 213, 226, 234, 255, 236
244, 244, 247, 249, 259, 251, 253, 256, 252
250, 259, 261, 592, 264, 265, 628,884, 1588, 46
10011001 00111 00112 00, 1881, 1881, 1682, -Chara Nei
176, 164, 137, 197, 1081, 224, 236, 641, 868, 854, 1020, 100
809, 985, 1334, 1045, 1055, 049, 856, 107, 1010, 1684, 1684
1986, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1675, 1576, 1077, 1572, 1572, 1574,

Stres. Ac., rapulty cured by using Dr. Be, her accidented Eye Balvam, sold by all drungists, Depot, o Buwery - Ada.

Weak Tyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Pyellds

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The condition of Wall street affairs becomes every day more and more complicated. and to an outsider more and more unintelligible. The feeling of uncertainty, common to both the investor and speculator, seems to have crossed the ocean and scared the foreign capitalist, According to Mr. Louis Jennings's letter in yesterday's World, the English say that they can place no dependence in American railroad securities, and that, consequently, they sell them out as soon as they can do so with little or no loss. As, however, the plethora of money is constantly increasing, they have to place their funds somewhere, and engage in all sorts of wild schemes of their own. They will necessarily lose their cash in most of the newly started bubbles, but they evidently prefer to take their chances at home rather than to be subjected to constant Wall street manipulation.

In olden times Wall street knew of only three

kinds of markets-the buil market, the bear one, and the duil one, in which scarcely any transactions took place. To-day everything is changed. Men who are bulls in one kind of securities are bears in another, and vice versa, One hundred thousand shares bought and sold in the space of five working hours was formerly considered a very good business. To-day double the amount is described as "nothing doing," for the Board has been recently accustomed to turn over as many as six or seven hundred thousand shares during an afternoon. Then again, in former times, when two or three leading stocks moved upward the whole market invariably followed them, or at least increased in steadiness. In the same way, when solid securities showed weakness the whole list went down with them. To-day, on the other hand, we see stocks like the New York Central or Lake Shore, which are reported to have unprecedented earnings, go down 1 or 2 per cent. while the Northwestern railroads, whose business has been ruinous for the past three months. whose tracks are inundated at the present moment, and who will need two months' time and several millions of dollars to repair their damage and to restore traffic, have their securities marked up two or three points. Then again, while solid dividend-paying securities drop down, the reader of the tape sees some nev hieroglyphics printed upon it and marked up with all the speed that electricity can furnish. What the deuce is this 'I. B. W.?' It's up

five per cent, in less than an hour." Inquiries are made, and it becomes known that it is some road like the Indianapolis Bioomington and Western, or the Cincinnati Sandusky and Cleveland, or some other line of

which nobody ever heard before, Then some other afternoon the Sutro Tunnel will jump up % per cent.—which means 25 per cent, on the original investment, when the stock goes from \$1.50 to \$2 a share. "What does this mean?" is the inquiry. Why, it means different things. It means that the Yellow Jacket has completed its connections with the tunnel that the water power at the mouth of the tunnel will be increased from four millions to seven millions of gallons; that old Sutro has been finally got rid of, and that the Bonanza people have come to the conclusion that they cannot work their mines without the tunnel, and must obtain control of it. A day or two more passes, and hark! There is another boom! All the Southern bonds are suddenly doubled or trebled in their market price. Again an inquiry goes the rounds: "What's the matter?" the Tennessee Legislature has readjusted it debt. It promises to pay three per cent, instead of six, but it funds some thirty-six per cent, of back interest, and makes the new coupons receivable for taxes.

"Why, this is a repudiation of the old repudiation !"

Of course it is; and up go the bonds some 25 or 30 points in a day or two.

Then, of course, comes the conjecture that if one Southern State has begun to recognize its old obligations all the others will have to follow its example, and that, as we had an epidemic of repudiation, we are now going to have an epidemic of "redeeming-readjustment." Upon this theory, and without any of the other States having made a step toward its confirmation, all the Southern bonds go up like sky rockets, and some of them are selling to-day at three times

the price ther were offered at less than a week margins or be deposited as collaterals in loans. but have to be paid for out and out, they natnant. In this way Lake Shore, Northwestern Erie, and even New York Central, are sold out. and the proceeds of the sales are put in the stock of some road but recently heard of or some repudiated but likely-to-be-soon-readjusted description of bonds, like the North Carolins, the South Carolina, the Virginia deferred, and half a dozen of the same kind. Even the wiped-out stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, which a short time ago could not be sold at 50 cents a share, is now easierly taken up at \$3 a share. In other words, a man who invested \$50 in a thousand shares of that trash about two or three weeks ago can get \$300 for it now, thus sextupling his capital. That, under such circumstances, the general

stock market should act as it does, is perfectly natural. Take, for instance, a man with one hundred shares of Erie on hand. It costs him, say, at 48, \$1,800, and it costs him \$288 per annum to carry it. His chances of making anything by holding on to the stock are more than problematic, for the common stock is not likely to show the slightest dividends for years to come, and even at the time of the biggest oom didn't sell five per cent higher than it does now. On the other hand, in case of a panic, it is liable to tumble down to 35 or 30 The man holding it is, consequently, betting all the time 15 to 5, and when he sees new, cheap securities coming every day, and trebling or quadrupling their market value in less than a week, he is very likely to sell out his Eric, grab his \$4,800, and invest it in different cheap onds, likely to be readjusted some day, and in any case giving him a fair gambling chance at he present moment. With his \$1,800 he could have bought last week some 80,000 shares of North Carolina "special taxes," for instance, and in less than one week have doubled his capital.

Facts like this must unavoidably tell upon the character of speculation, and they are meta-morphosing Wall street speculation.

Another new element in our market is the constantly growing reciprocity in the grain and stock business between New York and the West. This trade has grown to mammoth proportions. Some three years ago its pioneer, Mr. R. H. Parks, came to New York and began to sell options on grain and provisions. He had his office in his hat, and all day long was rushing from one stock house to the other, trying to induce stock speculators to take a hand in the Chicago business. He worked like a mule, and was perfectly delighted if, in a day of speculation, a few venturesome or frolicking brokers would take a "fiver" at his options by going long or short of a few thousand busnels of grain, or a few hundred tierces of lard. Today that same Mr. Parks is at the head of a firm employing some twenty-five clerks, and is said to be worth several hundred thousand dollarsmade exclusively in a branch of specul which was almost unknown in Wall street tures years ago.

As a matter of course, the mament New York stock brokers and operators began to speculate in grains and provisions, the Culcago brokers and operators began to take "flyers" in the New York stock market, and thus contributed considerably to the extension of the common pattlefield. This spring the gloomy harvest prospects have still more intensified the grain and provision speculation in New York. The fact that only sixty per cent, of the whole acreage had been ploughed when winter set in, that seeding has not yet been begun, and that, under the most favorable circumstances, crops must be very late and require an extra thirty days' drain on the present supplies, makes everybody intensely bullish on the prices of grain and money is WELL SPENT WHEN YOU provisions, and the feeling has been further in get van bed a light and flock for \$1 a bettle.

tensified by the pork corner formed a few days ago. These facts alone should insure higher prices; but now comes the distressing report of inundations that have destroyed immense quantities of corn and ruined many cornfloids. not to speak of the destruction of cattle and the loss of human life. It appears, also, that about seventy-five per cent, more wheat has been made into flour than last year, and exported or consumed in that form, and that the Western miller now pays for wheat higher prices than those ruling in New York. All this, of course, encourages speculation in these products, and stock operators who a few months ago didn't deal in anything but the staple articles of the Stock Exchange, have now their pockets full of Southern bonds, cheap stocks of unknown railroads, and endless options upon wheat, corn, lard, and pork.

Young Pastors Not Preferred.

From the Proy Times.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The most opulent and imperiant congressions in this city avoid that mains for young preachers which is so common in country churches. They prefer men of years and experience, having learned that such are always the most useful. Ormission, for instance, who is the leading man in the Reformed Dutch connection, is 50; Deems is 61, and Armitage 62. In some rural parishes these men would be termed adrift to give place to the attractions of youth, but here they are considered just in the best candition of usefulness. To add a few other names it may be said that Rector Morgan of S. Tromas is 33, while Bellows of All Souls is four years older. Stores at 50 is more attractive than ever, sind to take a lenk at such a popular man as John that one would certainly take him to be of greater are. He is only 62 however, but hard work has left in impress of ten years such though the popular Cotton Smith is 50, and Faxton is 57. From the Trny Times.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NUMERATURE ALMANAGA-THE NAT.
Subrises..... 5 27 Sub Sets..... 6 35 (Moon sets.... 3 30 Sandy Hook. 5 37 | How. Island., 6 15 | Hell Gate... 8 04

Arrived Sun av. April 10 Sa Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Nor-OR.
SS Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk,
SS Richmond, Perry, Livercook,
SS City of Montreal, Sand, Livercook,
SS City of Winners, West Hartipool,
Bark Mary Agnes, by Coste, Cardenas,
Bark Robins, normose, Robinson, Cardenas,
Bark Orqutelle, Fester, Mananzas.

Sa France, from New York March 3D, at Havre, Sailed From Formish Form. Sa Bothmia, from Liverpool, for New York.

Ensiness Motices,

Attention. THE NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS PUBLISHES
DAILY THE LIST OF UNCALLED FOR LETTERS REMAISING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE, ALSO
THE HOTEL ASHIVALS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS, NEWSBOYS, &c. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Allen's Brain Food positively cures weakness of brain and sexual organs, \$1; 6 for \$5. All druggists, Send for circular. ALLEN'S Pharmacy, \$15 istay, N. Y.

BRAMSON-MAYER -On Toesday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Guilfiell, at the residence of the brise's parents, Gue-tavin Brainson to Clara Mayer, both of this city. DUNCAN-HALL.-din Wedireship, March 30, by the Rev Joseph Brailford Cleaver, William B. Duncan of Wanchest F. Engined, to Alice H., Jaughter of Alvah Hall of bits city

ENGEL, whese ENGEN — On Sunday, April 3, at the rendence of the binde's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Wasserman, Charles W. Engel to Miss Pauline Wasserman, LEVI—SOLOUMON—On Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. Dr. Greshon, Lemis Levi to Lena Solomon, both of this city. Milkison—JENNINGS—On Thursday, April 7, by
Wolfkison—JENNINGS—On Thursday, April 7, by
the Rev Dr. Milkit, at the bride's residence, Joseph Morrison to Arthelia Jehnings of New York.
STEIN—KALFWAN—On Sautaries, April 9, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Gottleeb
Stein, M. D. to Catharine Kaufman, daughter of the lab
William Kaufman, all of Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

FARRELL -On Saturday, April 9, Thomas Parrell, in his Skil year.

Fir erai from his late residence, 287 Mott st., on Monday, April 11, at 2 o'clock.

GALLSWAL—On Funday, April 10, Alexander Galloway, in the olds year of his are

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Gowanus Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the functri at his life residence, 214 221 st., Brocklyn, on Tu-selay at 356 P. M.

GARTLEMAN.—April 8, Charles Gartleman, aged 54 years. are and friends are invited to attend the funeral Monday, April 11, from his late residence, corner of m Monday, April 11, from his late residence, corner of ypress and Liberty ava. Cypress Hills. HEAVEY,—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 10, Ann, wile of the late Michael Heavey, in the 57th year of Ann, wile of the late Michael Heavey, in the 57th year of her sign.

Reinives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 37 Mecker av., on Tiesday, Arri 12, at 2 o'clock.

KEMI,—On Friday, James L. Kemp, Jr., second son of James L. and Jemmin B. Kemi, at 1 o'clock, from the Frist Prethylerian Church Hague st., West Hobeken, Privat Prethylerian Church the Hague st., West Hobeken, McCaRTHY.—Ellen Delaney, beloved wife of John McCarthy, a native of Chomel, Chomy of Tippirary, Ireland, in the Suth year of her age.

Relanves and fremels are respectfully invited to attend the inneral from her late residence, 51 Grand st., Hobeken, N. J., at 3 P. M.

Chomel capers please copy. Climmet capers please capy. PH-SRIM.—On Sunday, April 10, Mary A. Pilgrim, aged by ear. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the inneral on her late residence, 198 Columbia st., on Tuesday at octock, ROBERTSON.-At his residence in Bedford, Westches at Abenty, on Sunday, April 10, Henry Robertson, in but have to be paid for out and out, they naturally absorb a large amount of capital. This has to be realized from the sale of some of the old favorites, that begin to lose their popularity on account of their having grown dull and stagnart. In this way Take Store Northwester. Prospect Lorley, No. 200, 1, 10, D. F. are hereby notified that a special insecting, called for the narpess of attending the filmeral services of Hirpey G. Beddamin, P. O., will be held at Pranspect Hall, revocan Marcy and D. Kaib ava, Brooklyn, on Monday, April 1, at 2150 P. M. A full, attendance in requested. Members of the order generally are cordially invited (INFPH, RAYNOR, N. G. JOHN D. SNEDERER, Secretary.

National Brooklyn and Directors held this day, the Cashier presented the following premiable and resolutions, which were unaminously adopted.

Whereas, Death has again invaled our Board, removing from us one mature in age, in Christian labors, and of preproachable character, our late associate and rivined, George W. Platt, who has "count down to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn conett in 14 season," and rend. George W. Piatt, who has "come down to his reason in all age, like a a shock of corn cometh in its massin," and.
Whereas, it is fitting and proper to place on record our impreciation of his character and of his assistances as a Ourcetor of this bank, therefore, Besolved, That in our liste associate Director, George W. Platt, we recognize all the steriling qualities of mind and leart which does the character of a good man, and we recognize and place on record our appreciation of his hearty 25 years of active service as a Director of this bank, of his implement orbany of manner, his kindly resultings with his associates, and generally all those stering qualities which make the perfect man and which so greatly endeaved him to his associates and to those who had the previous of knowledge than though an unsuffer indication of the state of knowledge than though an unsuffer man and manufactor of the arbitrary and to protracted aye, and althoughed of the trail termire of human line, even though the extended to be arbitrary and to protracted aye, and we reverently receive the admonstrate again impressed the searched. That we extend our warmest asympthy to non us. Resolved. That we extend our warmest sympathy to Resolved, that we extend mount with them his loss to see her expeditable, and mount with them his loss to see, to us and to his large circle of appreciating friends. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the trusts and a copy of the seems if regarded to the family of the decreased.

F. A. PALMER, President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Special Motices.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION ARE EXEMIES OF DIRTAND DISEASE.

The members of the unsilican principation and the friends
of sanitary reform are invited to attend a meeting at
Chickering Hall, on WEDNESDAY RVENING, April 12,
at 8 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to arree upon
the Legislature the passage of The Citizens' Bill' as it
came from the S- nate, as a means of relieving our city
from bresent and impending designs on account of its
neglected and dirty streets. Their condition is one of
the causes of the notoriously unhealthy state of New
York at this time.

con French and dry Mreets. Their communication eglected and dry Mreets. Their communication in clauses of the motorrously unhealthy state of New Cork at the time.

A petition, sixted by more than 250 physicians, based directly in member having it in charge. Let us have clearly by the member having it in charge. Let us have clearly be the member having it in charge. Let us have make a designal for immediate hards remove one of New You immediate hashing remove one of New You immediate hashing to the hard premove one of New You immediate hashing the hard premove one of New You immediate hashing the hard premove one of New You immediate hashing the hard premove of hard hard premove of hard premove of hard premove of hard premoved in the one.)

A proposed the new Young the hard premove of hard premove of hard premoved in the one.)

WE WILL HAVE CLEAN STREETS! SHALL OUR REPRESINTATIVES WHOM WE HAVE BLACKED DAME TO OFFICE OF WHILE AND A SECOND DAME OF OFFICE OF WHILE A THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND DAME OF A PERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SECOND DAME OF THE SECON In This bay by ENNIG. April 12 According to the interpret of the committee of the present paston of the Street Chemics bill, and in determine what
other action what he take he the propin.

Charmen of Meeting of bein March,
E. H. DETRY,
FIGURE PRINTING,
THAT THE MALLANS,
MURRIS K. JESUT,
W. K. ERIDGE S. Secretaries.

GLOVES UNBRUILLAS D'ADDIWEAU, &c. Ac. Samples and Conference maint for COMPANY, RELEW MANUFACTURES COMPANY, RELEW MANUFACTURES COMPANY, RESERVED

Lipt Broadway
Library 20th and 20th at 20th at 10th at THE NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS PROLISHES ALL THE LITTLE WAS ALL PARTY LETTERS RE-TAINING IN THE NEW YORK PERSONNEL THE ALL THE PROLISHED ALL THE PROLISHED ALL THE PROLISHED ALL THE PROLITICAL THE NEW PLANTY SET PROLITICAL THE PROLIT IP YOU ARE SUPPERING FROM MA-LARIA ITS KENT'S LONG PILLS. They will remove all but of the instartal posset, from the system.

T. M. STEWART, STEAM CARPET